s. No	Name of the Metropolitan city	Seismic Zone in Adopted	1984 Standard of Bis and Vulnerability Atlas of India
4.	Chennai		II
5.	Hyderabad		II
6.	Bangalore		1
7.	Ahmedabad		m
8,	Pune		m
9.	Kanpur		m
10.	Lucknow		in
11.	Nagpur		II
12.	Surat		in
13.	Jaipur		ii
14.	Kochi		in
15.	Vadodara		in
16.	Indore		Borderline of III & II
17.	Coimbatore		in
18.	Patna		IV
19.	Madurai		II
20.	Bhopal		II
21.	Visakhaparnam		ii
22.	Ludhiana		IV
23.	Varanasi		III

Note: Extent of risk Zone
Zone - I Very low damage risk zone.
Zone - II Low damage risk zone
Zone - III Moderate damage risk zone.
Zone - IV High damage risk zone.
Zone - V Very high damage risk zone,

Sewer Crisis Before NCR

1138. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Capital Region of Delhi is facing a major crisis on sewer front resulting in pollution ofYamuna, contamination of ground water and mixing of sewage with drinking water supply pipelines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to put Delhi sewer system in place urgently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) and (b) Pollution in river Yamuna in Delhi and the National Capital Region is a serious problem which is mainly due to lack of dilution capacity of the river, unauthorised colonies broken trunk and branch sewer lines, proliferation of slums on the river bed and mismatch of demand and capacity of Sewerage Treatment Plants. The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) have informed that in Delhi the present capacity of sewage treatment is 402.4 MGD which is proposed to be augmented to 512.4 MGD by 2002-2003. Presently, waste water generation in Delhi is estimated at 610 MGD of which about 32S MGD is being treated.

The NCR Planning Board have informed that many towns in the NCR have sewer system. In Haryana, the colonies being developed by Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) and private developers. It is the responsibility of respective developers to collect, treat and dispose it off after bringing sewage effluent to the desired standards. Area covered under sewerage system in the towns varies from 42% - 80% of the total town area. NOIDA has been covered 100% by the sewerage system, Ghaziabad 90% Khurja about 75% and Meerut about 30%. At present one Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) of 9 mid. capacity is operational in Noida. In Ghaziabad & Meerut Towns, part of the sewage is being utilised for irrigation purpose.

(c) An Action Plan for rehabilitation of trunk sewers, relocation and rehabilitation of slums of river beds, extending the sewage facilities to all areas of Delhi, construction of more sewerage treatment plants, trapping of drains at their mouth has been prepared by the Govt, of NCT of Delhi which is being implemented and monitored through the DJB. This Action Plan has also been submitted to the Supreme Court in CWP No. 725/94-AQFM Vs CPCB.

State Governments to Amend their Building Bye-Laws

1139. SHRl P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has written to all the State Governments to amend their building bye-laws to avoid a repeat of the devastation of the recent earthquake in Gujarat;

(b) whether a draft notification of the proposed amendment has also been circulated;